

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N^o 310

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1732.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,

THE late ministerial Pamphlet, on the Reduction of the LAND TAX, having been retail'd out to the Publick in the Free Briton, though it was before industriously dispers'd through the Kingdom in the usual Manner, you are desir'd to insert the following Extracts of a Letter, in Answer to it, which hath not the same Advantages of Publication.

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled *The Case of the Revival of the SALT DUTY* fully stated and considered, &c.

Having thus considered what this Writer hath advanced by way of Argument, it is proper to take Notice of some extraordinary Passages in his Letter, which very plainly distinguish the Hand, from whence it comes. The following Paragraph, for Instance, could proceed from nothing but the Want of common Apprehension, or the most profligate Disregard to all Sense of Truth and Decency. I shall therefore quote it at large, as it stands in the Pamphlet before us.

As far as I can collect, (says this admirable Writer) from my Observations on the Sentiments of Those, who all in constant Opposition to the Ministers, They think that Landed Interest should never be eased; and that the distressed Freeholders ought to bear all the Burthens of this Country. It hath even been asserted that a TEN SHILLING LAND TAX, as it would raise five Millions annually, would, if it were laid in Lieu of all other Duties, be the most equal Rate of raising Money on the Subject. I will advise you, Sir, if ever the Author of this Proposition happens to be trusted with the Finances, which at present is not indeed much to be fear'd, that you immediately sell your Lands, if it be possible, at any Rate, rather than keep them; for you will by this Means starve in the Possession of a large Estate. If Half your Land happens to be mortgag'd, or subject to jointures and Annuities; if the other Half goes in a Land Tax; and if your Farms be let upon long Leases, as it very often happens, so that you cannot raise your Rents; for God's sake, Sir, what will you have to live upon? What must buy you and your Children Bread? All the Country Gentlemen of small Estates and, I fear, not a few with large ones, must go to Court, as They do in other Countries, and implore the Mercy of the King to take their Estates into his own Hands. None but money'd Men can thrive under such Measures; for their Properties pay no Taxes; yet even They must starve; for, Sir, when once this TEN SHILLING LAND TAX shall make the Gentlemen and the Farmers run away from their Lands and their Houses, as if they were visited with a Plague, who must be left to raise the Corn for our Bread, to feed the Cattle for our Food, or shear their Wool for our Cloaths?

Would not any Man naturally conclude from this exquisite Strain of Reasoning and puerile Bombast, that a PROPOSITION had been actually made in Form for laying a Tax of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND on all the Lands in England, and that by the invincible Arguments of the honourable Gentleman in the Administration it was rejected and pass'd in the Negative? It is hardly possible to conceive that any Man could be so abandon'd to Prostitution, so harden'd to all Sense of Shame, as to utter a downright Falshood in this publick and pompous Manner, without any Foundation; and yet This, Sir, is the Case; for the Fact stands thus.

The honourable Gentleman, who made the Motion for reviving the Salt Duty, endeavour'd to give it a popular Turn, by affecting to plead in Favour of the Land, in Hopes of getting more easily into the Possession of a Duty, which, by Funding it out again, would raise Six Millions of Money. Upon This, the Gentleman, who answer'd Him, attempted to shew the Falley of this Pretence, by proving that whatever Taxes are impos'd on the People, or under whatever Denomination They are levied, the Land is ultimately affected by Them, and that They generally terminate there, according to Mr. Locke's Observation before cited.

This being laid down as a Foundation, He proceeded to shew that it was the Interest of the Landlord to support the Charge of the Government, and to keep the Burthen off from his Tenants, as Mr. Locke hath likewise asserted; because the more Hands any Tax goes through, it always comes the heavier at last; and the Landlord, by Losses and other Accidents, often pays double the Sum, which He would have done at first; for where the Tenant is not oppress'd, He can the better afford to cultivate his Land; perhaps to

pay an higher Rent for it; at least, not to be much in Arrear, or to break and pay none at all.

The Gentleman afterwards illustrated the Truth of these Observations, by Instances in two several Countries. In Flanders, said He, whenever any Loss happened by Encampments, or the Ravages and Depredations of contending Armies, the Landlord always bore it, and the Tenants for that Year paid no Rent. By this well-judg'd Indulgence, They were enabled to keep their Lands in good Condition, and to repair the Damages, which they had sustain'd, for the Advantage of their Landlords, when the Seat of War was removed. On the contrary in Poland, where the poor Tenants are rack'd and oppress'd, their Landlords are the real Sufferers, as their Lands in many Places lye uncultivated and produce nothing.

He then proceeded to shew how this Nation was loaded with Customs, Excises, and other Impositions; which enhanced the Price of Labour and Necessaries of all Kinds to such a Degree, that it made it impossible for us to carry our Goods to Market so cheap as other Nations, and had thereby, in a great Measure, ruined the Trade of the whole Kingdom.

To This He added, that it would have been happy for us, if we had always rais'd the Supplies within the Year, instead of mortgaging Posterity, as We have done.

Having laid down these Premises, He came at last, by Way of Supposition, not of Proposition, to state the Case of the Nation and even the landed Gentleman, under the present Method of Taxation, and supposing the whole Sum, necessary for the publick Service, should be rais'd upon Land.

It is impossible, at this Distance of Time, to recollect the Gentleman's Words, or even the Method He observ'd in speaking; but I may appeal to every Person in the House, whether the Substance and Meaning of what He said was not to the following Effect.

Suppose, said He, that five Millions was the Sum to be rais'd. This would be ten Shillings in the Pound, if all rais'd upon Land. As grievous as this Tax would really be, let any Gentleman compute what He pays, under the present Method of Taxation, by the advanced Price of all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, and I believe He will find that it amounts to the same Sum, or more, upon Him; and, at least, to as much again upon the rest of the People; occasioned by the vast Charge of Collection, and the Advantages taken by the Merchant and Retailer.

Thus is a Mortgage perpetuated on our Estates, which not only drains away half our Income, but in the very Nature of it tends to diminish our Rents, by clogging our Manufactures, obstructing our Trade, and consequently depreciating the Produce of Land.

For this Reason, said He, I think it as demonstrable as any Proposition in Euclid, that if We actually paid a Land Tax of ten Shillings in the Pound, without any other Duties, every Gentleman might live at least in as much Plenty, and make a better Provision for his Family, than He can under the present Method of Taxation.

How different, Sir, is this State of the Case from That, which the Letter-writer hath endeavour'd to impose on the Kingdom? You see that the Gentleman was so far from making any such Proposition as He falsely asserts, that He put the Case only by Way of Supposition, to illustrate the Force of his Argument, that all Taxes fall ultimately on the Land, and that We actually pay ten Shillings in the Pound, at present, though disguis'd under various Shapes, and drawn from us in Dribbles by a Multitude of Taxes.

The Letter-writer hath used another Gentleman, who spoke against the Revival of the Salt Duty, in just the same Manner, and convert'd as rational an Argument as ever was offered, into such a ridiculous Position as no Man of common Sense could be capable of advancing.

When the Debate came to turn on the Preference between one Tax and the other, it was very judiciously observ'd by this Gentleman, that when two Methods of Taxation were propos'd to raise the same Sum of Money, He should always prefer That, which was most generally understood and immediately felt by the People; that They might always be sensible what They really paid, and not flatter Themselves, or be deluded by others, with Notions of Relief, though the same Sum is drawn from Them in a more imperceptible Manner.

This is the Purport of what the Gentleman said, and I think the Argument unanswerable, when fairly stated; but let us now see what a pretty Piece of Stuff the Letter-writer makes of it.

Another admirable Argument, says He, against easing you, the Freeholders of this Kingdom, is that the LIGHTER your Taxes are, the greater Danger you are in; that

EASY, imperceptible Taxes are the WORST of all Taxes, because the People are not sufficiently ALARM'd at them, and UNEASY under them.

Having play'd this political Legerdemain on the Gentleman's Words, He takes no small Pains to expose the bad Tendency of such a Doctrine, and seems to think Himself very smart upon our modern Patriots; but I will leave you, Sir, to judge whether it is not a Proof that his Patron apprehends Himself to be in a very bad Way, when He thinks it necessary to employ a Proposition to LYE for him in this Manner, and to supply the Want of Argument with such scandalous Misrepresentation.

Suppose, says He, that there should be one hundred and fifty Members of the House of Commons willing to bear one Shilling in the Pound on their Lands, rather than have a Salt Tax; what can We infer from hence, but that Men of large Estates, from two and three to ten thousand Pounds per Annum, can easily afford to gratify any Opinion, or Humour?

I believe you will allow, Sir, that even 150 Members are no contemptible Minority, considering all Things, and in a Question of this Nature; but I must observe to you that it does not seem to be in the Power of this Writer to speak Truth, or state one Case fairly, for the Number of Gentlemen, who divided against the Salt Tax, was really 187, and what is somewhat extraordinary, it consisted chiefly of landed Gentlemen of the largest Estates, as indeed He is so good to allow Himself; but I think it a very extraordinary Inference, that so many Gentlemen should agree to punish their own Pockets in such a Manner, only to gratify an Opinion, or Humour. I think it much more reasonable to infer, that They thought the keeping off the Duty upon Salt would prove the most beneficial Relief to Themselves, as well as to Those, whom They represent. But it is very obvious from what Motives some other Persons might act in this Affair; for every Man, who hath a Place, saves 5 l. per Cent. by an Abatement of one Shilling in the Pound, which is so much Increase of his Salary, from the honourable Gentleman Himself down to the lowest Excise Officer.

The next Objection to the Salt Tax, which He undertakes to invalidate, is the Number of Officers added to the Revenue, whose Influence may add Power to the Crown.

Pray observe, Sir, how tenderly the Gentleman words it; whose Influence MAY add Power to the Crown. Does it not then certainly and notoriously add Power to the Crown; the worst and most dangerous Kind of Power; by giving Ministers an Opportunity of invading the Freedom of Elections?

I have seen, says this excellent Reasoner, a four Shilling Land Tax and a Salt Office both subsisting together. The Liberties of the People were in no Danger from them; and will not, I trust, be affected by six hundred Officers at any Time.

I don't know what this Writer may understand by Danger to our Liberties; but I have always thought them to be in some Danger, whenever I see them tampered with, or practis'd upon, by any unwarrantable Methods.

He farther trusts that They will not be affected by six hundred Officers at any Time.

What a pretty Way of arguing is This, and how well does it become the Advocate of a first Measure?

We all know that the Liberties of such a Nation as This cannot be over-run by six hundred Salt Officers only; but is such a Number, added to the vast Multitude before subsisting, of no Weight in the Scale; or why was the Clause, to restrain Them from meddling in Elections, rejected? And will not this Method of Reasoning justify the Addition of six hundred more, every Year, till at last They swarm like Locusts over the Land, and render a military Army unnecessary to execute any Purposes? But I will refer you, Sir, to the Reasons of the noble Lords, who entered their PROTESTS against the Revival of the Salt Tax, for farther Satisfaction on this Point.

You will remember, Sir, that I mentioned it as one Reason, for opposing the Revival of the Salt Tax, that it was making a dangerous Precedent, and might prove a Step to the greatest of all Evils, a GENERAL EXCISE. When some Notice was taken of such a Design, about a Year ago, it was strenuously denied; and represented as the Fiction of Malecontents, in order to stir up Sedition and Disaffection; but now it is publicly avow'd and justify'd by the Writer before us; for though He disclaims the Word general, because it is too odious, He manifestly pleads for the Thing it self, in Favour of a certain Scheme, now in Agitation, for converting some other Duties into Excises; and we all know how naturally one Excise draws on another.

But This is a Subject so copious, that it would require a Volume to exhaust it; and therefore I shall reserve what I have to say, on this Head, till the Scheme begins to ripen into Execution; when I hope it will be opposed, in every Step, with the utmost Constancy and Vigour, as the last sure Blow to our Liberties and Constitution.

"At present, I shall only observe, that I cannot understand what He means by saying, that the Improvement of the Revenue would not increase the civil List Funds; for I apprehend that his Majesty is intitled, at present, to the whole Produce, be it what it will, of all those Branches of the Revenue, which constitute the civil List; and his Assertion that the civil List Revenue, with the Sum of 115,000*l.* granted by Parliament for Deficiencies, do not amount to eight hundred thousand Pounds per Ann. for the last Four Years, is equally dark and mysterious. Unless therefore He will be pleased to tell us in what Manner, and to what Period of Time, He makes up this Account, such a bare Assertion, without any Proof, can be no Answer to the Objection, which He undertakes to confute.

"I have now finished my Remarks on this Letter, which I hope will answer your Expectations; and shall conclude with expressing my Wonder, that when the honourable Gentleman came to a Resolution of having his Praise trumpeted through the Kingdom, He did not command his Herald to insist upon some other Points, which this fruitful Session might have suggested to Him; particularly the glorious Part He bore in discovering those infamous Frauds, which were committed in the Sale of the late Earl of DERWENTWATER'S Estate, as well as the equal and exemplary Punishment inflicted on the Criminals, by expelling Two of them and REPRIMANDING Another. The charitable Corporation would, methinks, have furnished his Advocate with another ample Field of Panegyric; but in That, indeed, He hath since expiated pretty largely, on Account of that HORRID POPISH PLOT, with which the Enquiry concluded. To these He might have added, the Generosity of paying the Deficiencies of a FRENCH SUBSIDY to DENMARK, and the Establishment of the SAME STANDING ARMY in England, during the full Enjoyment of a general Peace.

"All these Points, I say, might have been insisted on with the same Justice, as the Revival of the Salt Duty; but, perhaps, the honourable Gentleman might have the Modesty to think it sufficient Merit for one Year, to have laid the Foundation of a GENERAL EXCISE.

"As for My self, though I have seldom had the Honour to concur with that great and upright Patriot; yet I will join Issue with his Panegyrist for once; for I am so perfectly satisfied with my Conduct in Parliament this Session, that on the Merits of it I am content to stake my Hopes of your future Favour, and all my Interest in the next Election.

June 1st. 1732.

I am, Sir, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, June 1, N. S.

We have as yet no certain Account of the intended Expedition; some People judge it to be against *Oran*; others think it is only to get the Church's Crusado Money; but some will have it to be design'd against the present King of *Sardinia*, in order to reinstate the old King his Father in his Dominions. This at least we are assured that the present King is in terrible Apprehensions at the great Preparations that are made, and hath sent to his Father for his Advice in this critical Conjunction; who returned him for Answer, that he hoped he would not take Advice from a Madman.—The Troops here are now embarked, and the Transports, about 60 Sail, with five Men of War, are in the Road and will probably sail this Evening for *Alicant*. The Number of Men design'd to embark for this Expedition, it is said will not exceed 26,000.

HOME NEWS.

York, May 29. This Evening a little before Ten o' Clock, the Grave of William de Melton, Archbishop of York, was opened; it was near the Font, a Vault covered with six large Stones; when one of them was lifted up from over the Breast, a most beautiful large Silver Chalice appeared, upon which was curiously engraved a Crucifix. He had first been put in a Lead Coffin, and then in one made of Wood, both of which were much decayed.

Sheerness, June 5. On the 3d Instant the King arriv'd at Greenwich about Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, and immediately went on board the *Carolina* Yacht, where his Majesty dined. Betwixt Six and Seven in the Evening the Yacht sailed from thence, and came to an Anchor in Halfway-Tree Reach about Nine. The 4th at Seven in the Morning the Yachts weigh'd Anchor, and came to Gravefend between Eleven and Twelve, and anchored about a Mile below the Town. His Majesty was saluted by Tilbury Fort and the Blockhouse at Gravefend as he pass'd by. About Six in the Evening the Yachts weigh'd Anchor from Gravefend, turn'd down to the lower Part of the Hope, and there came to an Anchor at Ten. This Morning they weigh'd again, work'd down to the Nore, and the Tide being spent and a fresh Gale blowing Easterly, they were obliged to put into Sheerness a little before One. His Majesty was saluted by the Fort at Sheerness, and by the Men of War riding at Anchor in the River Medway, as also by those riding at the Nore, which last are to convoy his Majesty

to Holland. This Evening his Majesty came ashore to view our Fortifications, and the next Day the Mayor and Jurats of Queensborough waited on his Majesty on board the Yacht.

LONDON, June 10.

It is reported, (and, we hope, true) that a British Man of War has destroyed two Spanish Guarde Costa's near Jamaica; from whence a Man of War was gone to the Havanna, to demand peremptorily immediate Satisfaction for Damages by *Gaarde Costa's* from thence, or put in there; and another to *Campechey*, to demand the Woolball, &c.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family will continue at Kenfington, during his Majesty's Absence abroad.

We hear that the 30th Instant is fixed for the Installation of three new Knights of the Bath, viz. Sir George Downing, Bart. The Lord Bateman and Sir Cha. Gunter Nicol.

On Tuesday last two Smuglers, Burton and Watson, were taken up in Southwark on Suspicion of murdering, some Time ago, a Custom-house Officer in Kent, and after being examined by Sir John Lade, they were sent to the County Gaol for Surry till farther Examination.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Amelia and Caroline are so well recovered, that Monday Morning they paid a Visit to her Majesty at Richmond.

Fifty fine Land Tortoisés are lately arrived from Genoa, as a Present to her Majesty, which are to be disposed of in the Royal Gardens at Kenfington and Richmond.

Whitehall, June 1. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Philip Honeywood, Esq; Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons, lately commanded by George Lord Carpenter, deceased.

Mark Kerr, Esq; commonly called Lord Mark Kerr, to be Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons that was commanded by Major-General Philip Honeywood.

John Middleton, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot that was commanded by the Lord Mark Kerr.

The Earl of Rothes to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot that was commanded by Col. John Middleton.

George Wade, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Governor of the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and of Holy Island, in the Room of Lieut. Gen. Joseph Sabine.

Richard Russell, Esq; Major-General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, in the Room of Major General Grove.

Col. Thomas Howard to be Aid de Camp to his Majesty, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Thomas Woodcock, James Cardonnell, Will. Churchill, Edward Atley, and William Winde, Esqs. to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Duties on Salt.

Martin Bladen, Samuel Tuffiel, and John Drummond, Esqs. to be his Majesty's Commissaries to treat with the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces, concerning such Matters and Things as by the Treaty of Vienna are refer'd to the Examination, Discussion and Decision of Commissaries to be appointed for that Purpose.

The Rev Mr. Thomas Brooke, M. A. to be Dean of Chester, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Allen, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Dawney, M. A. to be a Prebendary of Canterbury, in the Room of the Rev. Dr. Ralph Blomer, deceased.

John Wainwright, Esq; to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, in the Room of John Pocklington, Esq; deceased.

The Rev. Charles Meredyth to be Dean of Afdert in the Kingdom of Ireland, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. William Smyth, deceased.

It is written from Venice, the 30th Ult. N. S. that they were in a great Hurry and Bustle, on Account of the Election of a new Doge, so that all Business was at a Stand. The Eliot, Godard, sailed from thence the 25th, for Trepani.

Wednesday a Committee of the South Sea Directors went down to the Company's wet Dock, with Don Thomas Fitz Gerald, Agent from the King of Spain, who is then to measure their Ship Royal Caroline (late Prince William) bound to La Vera Cruz.

We hear that a Commission has been ordered to Port Mahone for constituting Col. Kane Governor of that Island, in the Room of the Lord Carpenter, deceased.

About 60 of the People call'd Quakers are newly arrived here (it being just about their Pentecost, when the Quakers from all Parts come to London) from Pennsylvania, to settle Matters with their Brethren in England.

Brigadier General Moyle, and Colonel Archibald Hamilton, are going to their Regiments in Ireland.

A young Lady lately much talk'd on among the polite Part of the World, was on Monday last safely deliver'd of a Son.

The 30th of May last was perform'd in French at Mrs. Chauvin's School in Great Chelsea, over-against the Physick Garden, by her Scholars, the TRAGEDY of *ACHASUERUS* and Queen *ESTHER* before a great Number of Persons of Quality; which both for fine Language and Performance was greatly esteemed.

Rob. On Sunday Night last, about Ten o'Clock, Capt. Robert Saunders, Commander of the *Ruty* (which is ready to go down the River on her Voyage for Leghorn, Messina, and Venice) returning from Eltham, was attack'd about 200 Yards on this Side of New Cross, by two

Footpads, who came out of a Ditch, one of whom swore, and at the same Instant fired at him; the Ball entered the Side of his right Breast, grazed on the Bone, and went out near the Pit of his Stomach, when a third came on the other Side of the Horse and seized the Bridle, and then they knock'd him off, and dragg'd him up a Lane which leads to Peckham, where they rifled him. They staid by him till they had re-charged, and then commanded him to sit there till he heard them whistle, threatening to kill him if he stirr'd. But in half a Quarter of an Hour they came back to him, and one of them taking Pity on him, prevail'd on the rest to let him go, which they did, giving him a Shilling for a Coach. The Captain getting to the Half-way House found his Horse again, and having had some Refreshment, he mounted, and coming to his Brother's (a Distiller in Thames-street) Mr. Gisle, an eminent Surgeon, was sent for, who, dressing the Wound, found a Piece of his Coat and Waistcoat in it, and Monday he was in a fair Way of Recovery.—The same Evening the Son of the Person who keeps the Hen and Chickens in the Road to Deptford, was attack'd by some of the same Fraternity in North Field in the Way to Peckham, and robb'd of Three Guineas.

Acc. A few Days ago a Lad, Son of Mr. Barnadiston, a wholesale Linnen-draper in Cornhill, lately deceased, was kill'd by a Blow on his Ear, which he received accidentally with a Nine-pin Bowl at Chiffchurst in Kent, as a Person was returning it to the Bowler.—On Saturday last about Five in the Evening a Fire broke out at a Turpentine house in Swan-Alley, occasioned by the boiling over of their Copper, which entire'y consumed the same, and some old Sheds adjoining, but was happily extinguished without any further Damage.

Dead. On Sunday last dy'd Counsellor Bickford. He was lately Steward to the Courts of the Duchy of Cornwall; but being turn'd out, took to Drinking, which hasten'd his End.—John Scott, Esq; at his House in New Bond street, a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 98 5 Shs. South Sea Annuity 108 7 Shs. Bank 148 1 8 Shs. India 177. Blanks 71 9s. 20*l.* Prizes 191 17s 6*d.*

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased to grant to WALTER CHURCHMAN, Letters Patent for his new Invention of making CHOCOLATE, without Fire, to greater Perfection, in all Respects, than by the common Method, as will appear on Trial, by its immediate dissolving, full Flavour, Smoothness on the Palate, and intimate Union with Liquids; and as it is much finer than any other Sort, for it will go farther, and is less offensive to weak Digestions, being by this Method made clean, and free from the usual Grit and gross Particles so much disliked, which is referred to the fair and impartial Experiment, such the Patenteé proposes for his common Standard, which is now sold at 4*s.* 9*d.* per Pound plain, with Vanilla's 5*s.* 9*d.*

N. B. The Curious may be supply'd with his superfine Chocolate, which is as many Degrees finer than the above Standard, as that exceeds the finest sold by other Makers, plain at 6*s.* with Vanilla's at 7*s.*

To be sold only for ready Money, at Churchman's Chocolate Warehouse, at Mr. John Young's in St. Paul's Church-yard; where Persons in Town or Country may be supply'd with any Quantities with Encouragement to Venders, whose Places of Sale shall be advertised, if required.

HEMMING'S Ware-house,

At the Turk's-Head in Tavestock-street, Covent-Garden. Gauze Mantels made after the French Pattern. LIKEWISE new-fashion Straw Hats for Ladies, sold wholesale or retail at reasonable Rates.

This Day is Published,

The Second Edition, in a neat Pocket Volume, Price 2*s.* Printed for CHARLES CORBET, at Addison's Head, and RICHARD CHANDLER, at the Flower-de-luce without Temple-Bar.

PROSODIA CHIRURGICA; or, A MEMORIA TECHNICA, calculated for the Use of old Practitioners, as well as young Students in Surgery. Being a Lexicon; wherein all the Terms of Art are accounted for, their most received Sense given, and an exact Definition of them from the best Greek Authors; Also their Pronunciation, as to Quantity, determined by proper Marks over each Syllable.

This is to acquaint those Gentlemen that are Performers on the ENGLISH FLUTE,

That there is just finished a curious Parcel of Ivory FLUTES of several Sizes, and of a fine clear Tone and true Pitch. Likewise a great Variety of right Turkey Box Flutes, &c. at reasonable Rates. Sold by Daniel Wright, j. n. at the Golden Ball near the Pump in St. Paul's Church-yard.

This Day is Published,

With his Effigies and a Map, the FOURTH EDITION, revised and corrected, of

The HISTORY of CHARLES XII. King of SWEDEN. By Mr. DE VOLTAIRE. Printed for C. Davis in Paternoster-Row, and A. Lyon in Covent-Garden. Where may be had, just published, HISTORICAL and CRITICAL REMARKS on the History of CHARLES XII. design'd as a Supplement to that Work. By Mr. DE LA MOTTAIE. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

To be LETT at Michaelmas next or sooner, THE WHITE HART and ARTICHOKE INN at Stratford near Bow in Essex, with good Stables, a Coach-House and very good Cellaring and all other Conveniences fitting for the Business. Enquire at Mr. Joseph Selby's, Linnen-Draper, at the Blackmoor's Head in Westminster, or at Mr. Duff's the Back side of Bow.

This Day is Published,

A DEFENCE of Dr. Clarke's DEMONSTRATION of the Being and Attributes of GOD. Wherein is particularly consider'd the Nature of Space, Duration and necessary Existence. Being an Answer to a late Book entitled, A Translation of Dr. King's Origin of Evil, and some other Objections. Together with a Compendium of a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. Printed for James and John Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price 2*s.* Where may be had, Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE'S Discourse concerning the Being and Attributes of God, the Obligation of natural and reveal'd Religion, and the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation, the 8th Edit. Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE'S Sermons on several Subjects, in Ten Volumes, and all Dr. Clarke's Works.